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From THE COMMERCIAL, Pittsburgh.

LOCAL NOTICES.

Daily Prayer Meeting

at 12 o'clock, at the Methodist Church, Fifth street, near Wood.

Cheap Glasses.

Handy's Permanent Concert Saturday.

Spring.

If Any of our Readers

Notice to Gentlemen.

"Fur to Keep,"

For sale at Clark's Drug Store, Fifth street.

Confirmation of Impeachment in Monongahela.

Gargling Water.

Clark's Drug store, 55 Fifth street.

Cloths, Cassimeres, Vesting Goods, Carpets, &c.

Turkish Towels.

Clarke's Nelson House, 105 Fifth Street

A Fine Appearance.

Toilet Articles.

great variety, at Clark's, 55 Fifth street.

Joseph Banner & Co.

Caldwell's Pulmonic Syrup

Notice to Gentlemen.

Fruit Syrups.

The Triumph Cook Stove

Burnett's Toilet Articles.

The Very Finest

Clark's Drug Store,

Just Received.

To Country and City Merchants.

Bargains.

The New Jackson

Hotchkiss and Jobbing

We Still Keep

Grant's Nomination

Business Locals.

"Love Among the Roses."

Steam Heating and Casting.

The Celebrated Triumph

Turkish Towels.

Clarke's Nelson House, 105 Fifth Street

A Fine Appearance.

Toilet Articles.

The Daily Commercial

SATURDAY, MAY 23, 1868.

THE COMMERCIAL is the largest daily paper in the State, and gives daily one-fourth more reading than any other paper in Pittsburgh. It is the only Pittsburgh paper that uses the telegraph liberally, gives full market reports, and all the news of the day.

As proof of the extensive placard on the market reports of the COMMERCIAL, we will state that they are regularly copied by the New York Economist, Shipping List, Iron Age, and other papers of this character in that and other cities, and that leading English commercial papers and circulars regularly reprint them with credit. There is within the limited cities, hardly an Iron Factory, Oil Refinery, or leading manufactory, of any kind that is not a subscriber to the COMMERCIAL, principally, because its reports are the only full and reliable given of the Pittsburgh markets.

WEEKLY COMMERCIAL.

Presidential Year—20 Copies for $15.

In clubs of twenty the WEEKLY COMMERCIAL will be sent for $1 25 a copy—but in no case will an order for less than twenty be received.

This reduction has been made to meet the wishes of many friends who stand ready to give the COMMERCIAL an extensive circulation.

At this rate it is the cheapest—as it is one of the largest and best—papers in the country. Besides political reading, each number will contain all the news, a large variety of Literary, Agricultural and Home Reading, and the fullest Reports of all the leading markets of the country. The market reports alone are worth ten times a year's subscription.

Our friends everywhere are requested to act as agents. Address,

COMMERCIAL, Pittsburgh.

Dispatches from all parts of the country report salutes fired and other demonstrations made in honor of the nominations at Chicago.

THE Union League Club were to inaugurate the campaign by a mass meeting in Philadelphia last night, and ex-Governor CURTIN was announced as one of the speakers. Governor CURTIN will be found actively engaged during the campaign in behalf of GRANT, COLFAX and the declaration of principles of the National Union Republican party.

THE evidence before the Impeachment Managers, so far as it has been made public, seems to warrant the belief that a new article will be presented against the President early next week. There is no questioning the fact that the members of the "whisky ring" have contributed large sums of money to procure the acquittal of the President. How far he was implicated in the corruption has not been made public by the Managers, who wisely withhold their strong points until the article is prepared and presented.

THE RATIFICATION MEETING TO-NIGHT.

Our Republican friends should respond *en masse* to the call of the County Executive Committee for a grand ratification meeting, to be held at City Hall this evening for the purpose of indorsing the action of the Chicago Convention in nominating GRANT and COLFAX, and inaugurating the Presidential campaign. Ex-Governor HAWLEY, of Connecticut, who was permanent chairman of the Convention, General DANIEL E. SICKLES and General JOHN A. LOGAN are announced to address the meeting. Other distinguished speakers from abroad are expected to be present, and the meeting will doubtless be one of the largest ever held in the city. The nominees and the platform meet the cordial indorsement of the Republican voters of Allegheny county, and they will be formally ratified with entire unanimity, and with a degree of confidence and enthusiasm which cannot fail to prove most disheartening to the repudiation Democracy. Rally one and all! and let the watchword be: "GRANT, COLFAX, and Victory!"

"A GUERILLA AND SKULKER."

The *Post* of yesterday morning inaugurates its opposition to the nominee of the Republican party by stating that General GRANT in the political field "is a guerilla and skulker." Our neighbor frequently prides himself on the observance of those amenities which forbid the use of vile language, but thus early in the campaign he has concluded to adopt the tactics of his great leader, the editor of the LA CROSSE *Democrat*. To say that GRANT in the political field is a guerilla—that he is engaged in an irregular warfare, which is the only meaning of the term, is as false as any assertion well could be. His course during the war and since, is too well known to leave any doubt of his position on the great questions of the day. He has been a devoted and consistent supporter of the Congressional plan for the reconstruction of the lately rebellious States, and so far as his judgment and sense of duty suggested has aided Congress by all the means in his power in its efforts for the reestablishment of the peace and prosperity of the country. While GRANT is not given to verbosity, his actions speak louder than words, and they have been sufficiently clear to be understood by every lover of good government. On all the great questions affecting the peace of the country and the permanency of our institutions, GRANT has unmistakably declared himself to be in accord with the great Republican party, whose standard-bearer he now is, and the patriotic people of the Union will rally around him as the gallant defender of the right did during the rebellion. Such arguments as the *Post* employs will do its party no good in the present campaign.

THE NOMINATIONS.

Everywhere throughout the country the nominations of GRANT and COLFAX are received with the strongest marks of approval. Universal satisfaction is expressed by the Republican press, and many Democratic journals have been candid enough to admit that the ticket is a strong one. Those opposition editors, who, at the behest of party, are compelled to write what they do not believe, of course assail both candidates; and some make sorry attempts to ridicule them. The more independent and intelligent, however, who have some little regard for themselves, and for the good sense of their readers, refrain from the folly of heaping abuse upon the greatest General of the Nation, as one of best and purest of our statesmen. It is not expected that either of our standard bearers will escape calumny, but they are alike invulnerable to the poisoned shafts of malice. Wanton vilification and vituperation can have no effect upon the more intelligent who differ with them in political sentiment. Those Democrats who are not blinded by prejudice, feel and acknowledge that the nominations are the strongest which could have been made, and also realize the utter hopelessness of their cause in the coming campaign. Our candidates are known and read of all men; and the American people, without regard to party, have already estimated the worth of each. No life-defamation, no mendacious assertions, will serve to change the good opinion which the people have formed in regard to the merits of our nominees. It will require something more potent and insidious than copperhead venom to poison the people against GRANT and COLFAX.

The Republican masses, North and South, East and West, respond as one man, and in thunder tones: "The choice of the Convention is our choice—its sentiments are our sentiments." Never was a National nomination so unanimously indorsed, and never have the representatives of a party more fully expressed the principles of their constituents. With such candidates, and such a platform, they are prepared to enlist for the campaign, and battle for the right until victory is achieved.

The first Monday in June has been fixed on by the United States District Court for the Eastern District of Pennsylvania for the argument of a case involving the constitutionality of the income tax.

Personal History of General Grant.

Albert D. Richardson, the well known author and journalist, will issue his "Life of General Grant" on the first of next month. The following extract is from advance sheets of his work:

Some still see in him only the darling of fortune—energetic mediocrity, which has blundered into success. I think such are misled by two of his peculiar characteristics.

A. His intense reticentiveness. When he has nothing to say he says nothing. In private he rarely has the intention of conversation by remarks upon the weather, or inquiries after the health of his visitor. In public he can make no speech simply of form or compliment; and upon the world cared to hear his opinions on affairs, his official position has rather allowed him to speak freely. But in public or private, when he has anything to utter by tongue or pen, he says it with extreme rapidity and clearness, using terse, sinewy, idiomatic English. Even when he clothes his thoughts in the figures of rhetoric, but presents them in the plainest, homeliest words. Napoleon's memorable saying—Ages are all of this order: "From three summits forty centuries look down upon you." We will carry our victorious eagle beyond the pillars of Hercules," Grant's are the exact antipodes: "I have no terms but unconditional surrender." "I propose to move immediately upon your works." "I shall fight it out on this line if it takes all summer." "I found the army like a bankrupt horse." Said the dramatic Frenchman after Austerlitz: "Soldiers, I am satisfied with you. Your names, inscribed upon our eagles with immortal glory." Said the taciturn Grant to his soldiers in his shouting men after Fort Donelson: "Soldiers, I thank you. That is all I can say. You have done a good day's work to-day, but you must do a better one to-morrow." No sounding rhetoric, no poetic gushes: only the simple unadorned fact.

B. Another of the most unfavorable of men. Scott was nicknamed by his enemies "Fuss and Feathers." Grant has less fuss and fewer feathers than any other public man of his day. He believes with the Chinese peasants, that "the highest is the greatest." He accepts things just as he finds them, not troubling himself about the "Eternal Verities," but doing promptly, practically, and unostentatiously the duty which lies right before him, however prosaic and disagreeable. He acts his conclusions instead of talking them.

* * * He is utterly genuine and guileless. He still preserves in his high estate the sweetness and simplicity of his country boyhood. Altogether free from cant, his life, showing the best type of his manhood, has not been so much lauded by no consciousness. He is a miracle of sincerity and self-poise. During the tempest of Belmont when on side, with pallid cheeks, and, "Only Gaylord," on the other, with flushed face, and "Only Gaylord," on the other, with flushed face, and "Only Gaylord," on the other, there was no perceptible change in his pleasant face or on its voice as he answered, "Then we will eat our way out." Three years later, as he read Lee's dispatch proposing the surrender of the army of Northern Virginia, he was equally unmoved; no elation shone in his face, or sounded in the ordinary tones in which he asked, "Well, Colonel, how do you think that will do?" "Grant, by heaven, how do you talk that will do?" "Grant, by heaven, how do you talk of surrender?" "Grant, by heaven, how do you talk of surrender?" "Grant, by heaven, how do you talk of surrender

t Daily Commercial

JOURNALISM.

ongestabilities, Needs, Attractions and Future Growth.

ne of David W. Judd, of the New York ercial Advertiser, at the New York Apiin The Economist:

ing is a two-fold capacity, a free press ely speaks for the people, but schools how to speak. It is the vehicle of pubtelligence, and at the same time gives ions to that sentiment.

wom a free people and its free press there necessarily be a close bond of sympathy, ator relies upon the former for support, he former relies upon the latter for mentation. The one reflects the other- it is that the character of the one to a extent determines the character of the s. Hence it is that we may very accurgauge the mental, moral, and social standif a nation by the tone of its journals, or as rately determine from an examination of standard what kind of newspapers are in ca.

ITY RESPONSIBLE FOR DEPRAVED TASTE, RATING.

owing the subject from this standpoint, ity cannot avoid the responsibility for the tence of a corrupt and demoralizing press. ith there be. If there are depraved tastes in this metropolis and elsewhere, it is be- there are depraved people here and elsewhere to support them. They may pander to stimulate this depravity, but they are only the fruits of its existence, the voice of the ple among whom they have circulation. y may gild vice and immorality, and fast passions into unbridled shameless license, there must be a condition of society favor- to such a result before it is brought about. hen much to demonstrate that the people d not hold journalism accountable for these misrepresent it, we must look among motives for the secret of their existence. hen they serve a purpose in revealing the s and views of the body politic, and point the way for the moralists' and reformers' ork.

Neither does the fact that the people and le press may be regarded as typical of each r absolve the journalist from vast individ- responsibility. It is his province to elevate tone of both, and he cannot take refuge shortcomings behind the plea that he is y up to the public standard.

WHAT A NEWSPAPER SHOULD BE.

n arguing what a newspaper should be, a ding magazine writer recently asserted that should have an opinion of its own, should e to lead in consistency, and never be inenced by the fear lest the views expressed in of their readers. Every one of these points e are not those of the majority, or may be ithout a reason, while the latter exercises ver a controlling check.

Journalism may at present be said to be in infancy. For ages the pulpit, bar, and medihe have ranked as learned professions.

Only a few hundred years, however, have upied those aristocratic ranks gave birth to first newspapers, and Scotland elected a ering to from the Pope. Even at present ns, unrestricted free exists in but very few countries, and journalism yet ranks in many neighborhood as a vocation rather than a rned profession.

In England, even free and enlightened Enland, the press has not been untrammeled until recently. Until recently, the Government claimed a have some real every restraint in 1694, license was obliged to be taken to its reissue, and to de- ase in manner terms that the liberty of Britain was gone forever if any obstacle to shackle her press were not abandoned.

To-day the newspaper owner exercises the most arbitrary power in France that he once exercised in monarchical Russia, prior edition ary, or the fleeting Sothebians, and the guardian writhe under the weight of accumulated fines.

Reynolds, a French physician, found that he greatly contaminated by him from one to another of his patients, cheered and ameliorated their condition, and he accordingly conceived and carried out the idea of grinding the body bodies, to circulate among and among the sick and infirm. This was the origin of newspapers in France. Emboldened, Napoleon permits the journalists of the country to print as much as they please, as well amuse and divert the subjects, while he steals away their liberties. The function of government consequently is represented and exercised from European journalism.

Not till within a few years has the American press occupied an independent position. Formerly politicians governed the newspapers and made them subservient to their own purposes and elevation, or they were shut down to, and hampered by, partisan fiats which they dare not support or be paid twice the price. Now they can be bought, which now simultaneously tasks the intelligence all over the country, gave a monopoly to metropolitan journals, and the progress of printing magnified and fed a precocious existence.

A NEW ERA DAWNING.

A new era is now dawning, however, and American journalism is taking long and firm strides toward the position it should occupy, becoming recognized as a learned profession. The journalist is coming to have a right perception of his office, and from being a mere machine become a responsible agent. The editorial and the politician exchanging places and the corner now "seen" and console the latter. Every city and town is establishing its first-class newspaper, and no household can afford to be ignorant of the world's movements. The "Copperhead Literature" are disappearing before the advance of an awakened, enlightened progressive press, and the Camel Drops are giving place to gentlemen.

As the people develop intellectually, a higher standard of journalism is being attained, which will ultimately embrace all the adventurers who have hitherto resorted to the quill, not from any noble aspirations, but to obtain necessary

AN INVITING FIELD.

American journalism now presents a most inviting field of labor, and what is required is, for your office-seeking young men who have hitherto held back, to come forward and occupy it.

For immediate employment you may not, perhaps, not hope. A garret humble and a frugal diet may be some time in the lot of him who would create his way to distinction with the pen. He cannot hope to be enamored once in a literary ville, like the young Pliny, or indulge, along with Voltaire, in initial metaphysic, or with Tasso-Brahe, have a magnificent island house all to himself. Rather will it be his fortune to struggle at first with poverty, as did Cervantes and Dryden, and like Arioste, construct a palace out of his own composition.

But there will come with the choice of the pen the knowledge and satisfaction and ultimate wealth as influence such as can be attained in no other profession. In glancing his eye at the commanded rostrums of his city, the Pycanth gulph orator, a few persons, of course, will the hope that he might one day occupy a central office in New York, from which prescription opening rules would be communicated to buildings in all the adjacent cities, and thereby enable him to address several congregations at the same time.

No artificial appliances beyond the moral courage are required by the journalist to indefinitely multiply his congregations. He can daily speak to hundreds and thousands of audiences without abandoning his chair, and feel cautious a willing public.

The writer will be found that one year's absolute control of a press in working harmony with the people would enable him to effect any social or political change among the latter, may have considered a source of influence of the journalist's power; yet it can hardly limit the influence which the latter exercises over a sympathizing reader.

Experience has shown the falsity of Addison's assertion that literature and politics could not be successfully combined in journalism, and the young man of to-day can gratify a taste for letters or for politics, or for both, by mounting the editorial tripod.

During the late war many of its columns, the Sphinx-like Times of Saturday has supplied many excellent articles to the press of the country. A call is now made upon it for a large number than ever before. When our junior brothers, together with other educated and learned organizations, respond freely to this call, we feel that will our press be what is dear to truth, to virtue and to freedom, and become, indeed, none other than the "Guardian of the

Mark Twain on Car Peddlers.

And then there were the car peddlers. I bought out the pop-corn boy to get rid of him, because I was trying to compose a poem for a young lady's album, and did not want to be disturbed. But he came right back with a stock of peanuts. I took a fee and hurried him away- and he returned with some ice-cream candy and peanuts together; but I re-secured peace, because an inspired rhyme had just been born to me, and I wanted to set it down before it slipped my mind. Then the scoundrel came back to me with tobacco and cigars, and afterward with oranges, imitation ivory whistles, fig paste, and apples; and then he sold me a dog and was gone for good, and I was encouraged to hope the train had run over him. He was only keeping his malignant outrage in the dark. He was getting his literature ready. And from that time forward that dog-fiend's peddling did nothing but march from one car to another, and affect the passengers with specimen copies of the vilest and most thunder, nuisances on earth. "Pet Dog Fatteners," "Every Dog Has His Day," "Dog Stews," were some of the milder works, and some of their books were pictures of stabbing affrays and bloody murders, people chewing other people's ears, people shooting other people's eyes out, people being sawed from centre parts of all kinds- and they are always women or cows or cats, and they are always women so often nasty minded that my right-minded man would take a special satisfaction in reading them to the women and cursing them. But that pedlar peddled Eric Cotton, peddled books right along for hours together, a full dozen times in all, and divested at my expense of a dollar and a half. Rather will I be the fortune to struggle at first with poverty, as did Cervantes and Dryden, and like Arioste, construct a palace out of his own composition.

But there will come with the choice of the pen the knowledge and satisfaction and ultimate wealth as influence such as can be attained in no other profession. In glancing his eye across

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CITY MATTERS.

PRESBYTERIAN GENERAL ASSEMBLY.

Third Day's Proceedings—An Address by Judge Williams—Public Appointments for Sunday.

Synod met at nine o'clock yesterday morning, and spent half an hour in devotional exercises, Rev. J. H. Jones presiding. At the suggestion of one of the moderator's brethren, the Moderator took the chair and opened the Court with prayer. The minutes of last session were read and approved.

Proceeded to the order of the day, hearing the delegates from the Reformed Church formerly Dutch, Reformed of North America.

Rev. Dr. Chambers addressed an interesting address, stating that he had been honored in being made the bearer of the cordial greetings and Christian sympathies of the Reformed Church of North America. Commissioners, Rev. Dr. Gregory, the principal delegate, from being present. Nevertheless, he was glad to have the opportunity of the meeting of the two bodies in a favorable light. An instance of good feeling was before them, he continued, in the case of a young man.

He felt, from the kind and generous treatment and cordial reception he had received that he was a stranger among the members of the Court, although he had never met any of them before his eye. He was glad to be present, and to see with his own eyes, and hear with his own ears, that the Presbyterian Church was not the only one in the country that was prosperous and flourishing. He had learned with high satisfaction of the prosperity of the Presbyterian Church in the southern States, and also of the prosperity of the Reformed Church in the north. He had learned with high satisfaction of the prosperity of the Reformed Church in the city of Pittsburgh. He had learned with high satisfaction of the prosperity of the Reformed Church in the city of Allegheny. He had learned with high satisfaction of the prosperity of the Reformed Church in the city of Philadelphia. He had learned with high satisfaction of the prosperity of the Reformed Church in the city of New York. He had learned with high satisfaction of the prosperity of the Reformed Church in the city of Albany. He had learned with high satisfaction of the prosperity of the Reformed Church in the city of Boston. He had learned with high satisfaction of the prosperity of the Reformed Church in the city of Chicago. He had learned with high satisfaction of the prosperity of the Reformed Church in the city of Cincinnati. He had learned with high satisfaction of the prosperity of the Reformed Church in the city of Louisville. He had learned with high satisfaction of the prosperity of the Reformed Church in the city of St. Louis. He had learned with high satisfaction of the prosperity of the Reformed Church in the city of San Francisco. He had learned with high satisfaction of the prosperity of the Reformed Church in the city of Portland. He had learned with high satisfaction of the prosperity of the Reformed Church in the city of Salt Lake. He had learned with high satisfaction of the prosperity of the Reformed Church in the city of Denver. He had learned with high satisfaction of the prosperity of the Reformed Church in the city of Omaha. He had learned with high satisfaction of the prosperity of the Reformed Church in the city of Kansas. He had learned with high satisfaction of the prosperity of the Reformed Church in the city of Leavenworth. He had learned with high satisfaction of the prosperity of the Reformed Church in the city of Atchison. He had learned with high satisfaction of the prosperity of the Reformed Church in the city of Nebraska. He had learned with high satisfaction of the prosperity of the Reformed Church in the city of Utah. He had learned with high satisfaction of the prosperity of the Reformed Church in the city of Idaho. He had learned with high satisfaction of the prosperity of the Reformed Church in the city of Montana. He had learned with high satisfaction of the prosperity of the Reformed Church in the city of Wyoming. He had learned with high satisfaction of the prosperity of the Reformed Church in the city of Colorado. He had learned with high satisfaction of the prosperity of the Reformed Church in the city of New Mexico. He had learned with high satisfaction of the prosperity of the Reformed Church in the city of Arizona. He had learned with high satisfaction of the prosperity of the Reformed Church in the city of California. He had learned with high satisfaction of the prosperity of the Reformed Church in the city of Oregon. He had learned with high satisfaction of the prosperity of the Reformed Church in the city of Washington. He had learned with high satisfaction of the prosperity of the Reformed Church in the city of Alaska. He had learned with high satisfaction of the prosperity of the Reformed Church in the city of Hawaii. He had learned with high satisfaction of the prosperity of the Reformed Church in the city of Japan. He had learned with high satisfaction of the prosperity of the Reformed Church in the city of China. He had learned with high satisfaction of the prosperity of the Reformed Church in the city of India. He had learned with high satisfaction of the prosperity of the Reformed Church in the city of Africa. He had learned with high satisfaction of the prosperity of the Reformed Church in the city of Europe. He had learned with high satisfaction of the prosperity of the Reformed Church in the city of Asia. He had learned with high satisfaction of the prosperity of the Reformed Church in the city of America. He had learned with high satisfaction of the prosperity of the Reformed Church in the city of the world. He had learned with high satisfaction of the prosperity of the Reformed Church in the city of the universe. He had learned with high satisfaction of the prosperity of the Reformed Church in the city of the cosmos. He had learned with high satisfaction of the prosperity of the Reformed Church in the city of the chaos. He had learned with high satisfaction of the prosperity of the Reformed Church in the city of the void. He had learned with high satisfaction of the prosperity of the Reformed Church in the city of the nothingness. He had learned with high satisfaction of the prosperity of the Reformed Church in the city of the infinite. He had learned with high satisfaction of the prosperity of the Reformed Church in the city of the eternal. He had learned with high satisfaction of the prosperity of the Reformed Church in the city of the absolute. He had learned with high satisfaction of the prosperity of the Reformed Church in the city of the relative. He had learned with high satisfaction of the prosperity of the Reformed Church in the city of the universal. He had learned with high satisfaction of the prosperity of the Reformed Church in the city of the particular. He had learned with high satisfaction of the prosperity of the Reformed Church in the city of the general. He had learned with high satisfaction of the prosperity of the Reformed Church in the city of the special. He had learned with high satisfaction of the prosperity of the Reformed Church in the city of the common. He had learned with high satisfaction of the prosperity of the Reformed Church in the city of the uncommon. He had learned with high satisfaction of the prosperity of the Reformed Church in the city of the ordinary. He had learned with high satisfaction of the prosperity of the Reformed Church in the city of the extraordinary. He had learned with high satisfaction of the prosperity of the Reformed Church in the city of the usual. He had learned with high satisfaction of the prosperity of the Reformed Church in the city of the unusual. He had learned with high satisfaction of the prosperity of the Reformed Church in the city of the normal. He had learned with high satisfaction of the prosperity of the Reformed Church in the city of the abnormal. He had learned with high satisfaction of the prosperity of the Reformed Church in the city of the regular. He had learned with high satisfaction of the prosperity of the Reformed Church in the city of the irregular. He had learned with high satisfaction of the prosperity of the Reformed Church in the city of the orderly. He had learned with high satisfaction of the prosperity of the Reformed Church in the city of the disorderly. He had learned with high satisfaction of the prosperity of the Reformed Church in the city of the lawful. He had learned with high satisfaction of the prosperity of the Reformed Church in the city of the unlawful. He had learned with high satisfaction of the prosperity of the Reformed Church in the city of the legal. He had learned with high satisfaction of the prosperity of the Reformed Church in the city of the illegal. He had learned with high satisfaction of the prosperity of the Reformed Church in the city of the moral. He had learned with high satisfaction of the prosperity of the Reformed Church in the city of the immoral. He had learned with high satisfaction of the prosperity of the Reformed Church in the city of the ethical. He had learned with high satisfaction of the prosperity of the Reformed Church in the city of the unethical. He had learned with high satisfaction of the prosperity of the Reformed Church in the city of the aesthetic. He had learned with high satisfaction of the prosperity of the Reformed Church in the city of the inaesthetic. He had learned with high satisfaction of the prosperity of the Reformed Church in the city of the sublime. He had learned with high satisfaction of the prosperity of the Reformed Church in the city of the ridiculous. He had learned with high satisfaction of the prosperity of the Reformed Church in the city of the beautiful. He had learned with high satisfaction of the prosperity of the Reformed Church in the city of the ugly. He had learned with high satisfaction of the prosperity of the Reformed Church in the city of the good. He had learned with high satisfaction of the prosperity of the Reformed Church in the city of the bad. He had learned with high satisfaction of the prosperity of the Reformed Church in the city of the true. He had learned with high satisfaction of the prosperity of the Reformed Church in the city of the false. He had learned with high satisfaction of the prosperity of the Reformed Church in the city of the right. He had learned with high satisfaction of the prosperity of the Reformed Church in the city of the wrong. He had learned with high satisfaction of the prosperity of the Reformed Church in the city of the just. He had learned with high satisfaction of the prosperity of the Reformed Church in the city of the unjust. He had learned with high satisfaction of the prosperity of the Reformed Church in the city of the holy. He had learned with high satisfaction of the prosperity of the Reformed Church in the city of the unholy. He had learned with high satisfaction of the prosperity of the Reformed Church in the city of the sacred. He had learned with high satisfaction of the prosperity of the Reformed Church in the city of the profane. He had learned with high satisfaction of the prosperity of the Reformed Church in the city of the secular. He had learned with high satisfaction of the prosperity of the Reformed Church in the city of the spiritual. He had learned with high satisfaction of the prosperity of the Reformed Church in the city of the material. He had learned with high satisfaction of the prosperity of the Reformed Church in the city of the immaterial. He had learned with high satisfaction of the prosperity of the Reformed Church in the city of the real. He had learned with high satisfaction of the prosperity of the Reformed Church in the city of the unreal. He had learned with high satisfaction of the prosperity of the Reformed Church in the city of the ideal. He had learned with high satisfaction of the prosperity of the Reformed Church in the city of the nonideal. He had learned with high satisfaction of the prosperity of the Reformed Church in the city of the perfect. He had learned with high satisfaction of the prosperity of the Reformed Church in the city of the imperfect. He had learned with high satisfaction of the prosperity of the Reformed Church in the city of the finite